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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/009,575	08/06/2002	Sydney Gordon Low	DAV1147.001APC	1720
20995 7590 03/13/2007 KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			EXAMINER CORRIELUS, JEAN M	
			ART UNIT 2162	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/13/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 03/13/2007.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/009,575

Applicant(s)

LOW ET AL.

Examiner

Jean M. Corrielus

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 19-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on August 24, 2006, in which claims 19-36 are presented for further examination.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on August 6, 2006 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) filed on August 24, 2006 and April 18, 2006 complies with the provisions of M.P.E.P 609. It has been placed in the application file. The information referred to therein has been considered as to the merits.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed August 6, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. (see Examiner's remark).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 19-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olivier US Patent no. 6,480,885 and Ogilvie et al., (hereinafter "Ogilvie") US Patent no.6,324,569.

As to claim 19, Olivier discloses an analogous system that enables users to exchange group electronic mail by establishing profiles and criteria for determining personalized subsets within a group by comparing the identified appearing on the allowed list to determine whether each designated recipient is on the list for the intended recipient that stored on the database of the e-mail manager (col.17, lines 7-12). In particular, Olivier stated that if the message is not approved, the sender is notified by the system (col.14, line 56-col.15, line 15). Although, Olivier does not explicitly disclose the use of notifying the recipient if a message is unapproved. Olivier, however, stated when someone responds to a message via their email client's reply all

Art Unit: 2162

feature, the message is addressed back to that to header field, including the encoded unique ID is extracted from the email address and it then uses the stored distribution list associated with the unique ID, rather than the sender's distribution list, so the system would automatically checking the recipient's message acceptance and unapproval criteria data. Olivier also allows the sender to modify the setting when sending a message. Such teaching of Olivier has the functional limitation of sending a notification to the recipient when a message is unapproved with respect to the message criteria data set by the sender. Once the notification is set by Olivier in the message criteria data, the recipient will automatically receives an acknowledgement as to whether a message is approved or not (see Olivier col.16, lines 25-62). Ogilvie, on the other hand, discloses an analogous system for "notifying the recipient if a message is unapproved" as a means of providing the recipient with the capability to manage unsolicited email messages without the messages inadvertently removed by a message filter, and also requesting to remove from the mailing list (col.1, lines 55-64; col.14, lines 26-39). The system of Ogilvie has the capability, both, of not requiring that recipients affirmatively remove unwanted email or create a reply message having remove in the subject to indicate their lack of interest in the subject matter (col.11, lines 1-6) and determining whether they contain any self removing message indicators from message originators then automatically notifying the recipient according to the instruction of the replacement message (col.13, lines 1-5; col.14, lines 28-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of data processing, at the time the present invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references, wherein the message distribution provided therein (See Olivier's fig.10 (2)) would incorporate the use of notifying the recipient if the message is unapproved (unsolicited), in the same conventional manner as disclosed by

Art Unit: 2162

Ogilvie (col.1, lines 55-64; col.13, lines 1-5; col.14, lines 28-39). One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to utilize such a combination would provide Olivier's system the enhanced capability of managing unsolicited email messages without the messages inadvertently removed by a message filter, thereby reducing the inconvenience of unsolicited email by making it possible for officials to present messages that do not have to be manually removed by the recipient.

As claim 20, Olivier and Ogilvie disclose substantially the invention as claimed. In addition Ogilvie discloses the claimed "allowing the recipient to view an unapproved message" as a means of providing the recipient with the capability to manage unsolicited email messages without the messages inadvertently removed by a message filter, and also requesting to remove from the mailing list (col.1, lines 55-64; col.14, lines 26-39).

As to claim 21, Olivier and Ogilvie disclose substantially the invention as claimed. Olivier, however does not explicitly disclose the claimed notifying the recipient with a notification message having a link to network data representing a list of unapproved. Ogilvie, on the other hand, discloses an analogous system for providing email message originator and distributors with default control over message removal at a message recipient's location, regardless of whether the message has been opened. In particular, Ogilvie discloses the claimed feature "notifying the recipient if a message is unapproved" as a means of providing the recipient with the capability to manage unsolicited email messages without the messages inadvertently removed by a message filter, and also requesting to remove from the mailing list (col.1, lines 55-64; col.14, lines 26-39).

Art Unit: 2162

Ogilvie, also transfers the burden from the recipient to the system by automatically removing unsolicited email message before or after being displayed. The system of Ogilvie has the capability, both, of not requiring that recipients affirmatively remove unwanted email or create a reply message having remove in the subject to indicate their lack of interest in the subject matter (col.11, lines 1-6) and determining whether they contain any self removing message indicators from message originators then automatically notifying the recipient according to the instruction of the replacement message (col.13, lines 1-5; col.14, lines 28-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of data processing, at the time the present invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references, wherein the message distribution provided therein (See Olivier's fig.10(2)) would incorporate the use of notifying the recipient if the message is unapproved (unsolicited), in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Ogilvie (col.1, lines 55-64; col.13, lines 1-5; col.14, lines 28-39). One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to utilize such a combination would provide Olivier's system the enhanced capability of managing unsolicited email messages without the messages inadvertently removed by a message filter, thereby reducing the inconvenience of unsolicited email by making it possible for officials to present messages that do not have to be manually removed by the recipient.

As to claim 22, Since Olivier discloses a web browser plug-ins and other new technology that allow the exchanged messages to be stored somewhere other than the currently viewed web site, retrieve messages from the independent data store and displayed to the user and use an address of a specific page being viewed within the web site (col.25, lines 25-41), the claimed wherein the

Art Unit: 2162

network data comprises markup language data accessible by a computer device of the recipient is met.

As to claim 23, Olivier discloses the claimed allowing the recipient to set criteria to determine if the message is approved (col.14, line 55-col.16, line 15; col.17, lines 7-21).

As to claim 24, Olivier discloses the claimed wherein the criteria include a sender of the message being on a stored approved list for the recipient (col.14, line 55-col.16, line 15; col.17, lines 7-21).

As to claim 25, Olivier discloses the claimed allowing the recipient to change the criteria (col.17, line 65-col.18, line 4).

As to claims 26-27, Olivier discloses the claimed notifying a sender of the unapproved message of deletion of the unapproved message (col.14, lines 56-58; col.15, lines 4-14).

As to claim 28, Olivier discloses the claimed wherein the message and the criteria are stored on an electronic message server (col.5, lines 5-45).

Art Unit: 2162

As to claims 29-32:

Claims 29-32 are computer system performing by the method of claims 19-28 above. They are, therefore, under the same rationale. In addition, Ogilvie discloses the use of storing and sending a notification to the recipient of unapproved message (col.1, lines 46-53); an access server for generating a display page with a list of unapproved message (col.5, lines 6-45); wherein the list of unapproved messages includes links to the unapproved message respectively and which on selection causes transmission of an unapproved message to a recipient's computer device for viewing by the recipient" (col.1, lines 55-65; col.14, line 26-38).

As to claim 33, Olivier discloses the claimed wherein the criteria include the sender of a message being on an approved list for the recipient stored on the system (col.14, line 55-col.15, line 15).

As to claims 34-35, Olivier discloses the claimed wherein the display page includes a link to at least one display page for displaying and changing the criteria ((col.17, line 65-col.18, line 4).

Remark

8. "Notifying the Recipient If the Message is Unapproved". Applicant also submitted that Ogilvie, having prior art status in pertinent part, neither teaches nor suggests the above-recited feature of the claimed invention. The examiner disagrees with precedent assertion. It is noted, however, that the provisional application no. 60/14,138 filed on October 14, 1998 stated, however, that any reply to some unsolicited email would simply confirm that the address to which the unsolicited mail was sent is "good" and that a reply asking to be removed from the

Art Unit: 2162

mailing list may therefore have the opposite effect, in that addresses from which no reply is received are eventually removed from the list. The self-removing email file's self-removal property as disclosed by the provisional application no. 60/14,138 can be expressly overridden by the sender, by the recipient, by an intervening authority such as an ISP or an authorized government agency, or by some combination of these. So the possibility of a reply is an explicit option presented to the user allowing the user to request removal as it was notified as whether the message is approved or unapproved (page 4, lines 5-15). On the other hand, the provisional Application no. 60/101,517 filed on September 23, 1998, stated that the email message does not initially delete itself after displaying the message. Instead, allowing the email message to be modified based on the notification request by the recipient (page 10, lines 1-2; and page 12, lines 1-4). Therefore, the limitation that Applicant is relied upon is supported by the provisional application detailed above.

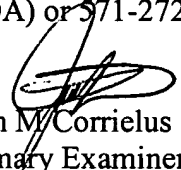
Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean M. Corrielus whose telephone number is (571) 272-4032. The examiner can normally be reached on 10 hours shift.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2162

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Jean M. Corrielus
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2162

March 8, 2007